them means to encourage forces of aggression. We need moral and materia. support for the accomplishment of a task which would put an end to the origin of Communist aggression in Asia, and which would bring lasting peace to all peace-loving peoples of the world.

It is true that some people are still sceptical as to whether or not the government of the Republic of China would be able to score a victory in its counteroffensive. In this connection, I have given some explanations in my report to the Eighth APACL Conference in Tokyo. Here I have something more to add.

RED CHINA NOT NATIONALIST

1) Some people hold that "nationalism" is the origin of Mao's rivalry with Khrushchev. From this assumption emerges a theory that it is untimely for the government of the Republic of China to stage a counterattack at the present moment, because Mao's regime would most likely be able to enjoy the support of the mainland people. This is a distortion of realities. *Communism and nationalism are diametrically opposed to each other.* What Mao fights for today is not "nationalism," but a recognized position of orthodoxy of Marxism-Leninism. He aspires to reform himself in the image of Stalin. This has nothing in common with "nationalism." Fourteen years of dictatorship has completely destroyed China's spiritual and cultural heritage. It has created widespread resistance among the mainland people. What motivates their resistance is nationalism, which is not on Mao's side. Today, the only progressive force truly representing the national interests and the cultural heritage of the Chinese people is the government of the Republic of China under the leadership of President Chiang. Ours is a national revolutionary task of regaining lost land and of restoring the freedom of our enslaved people. This sacred task will definitely enjoy the support of the mainland people to express their national spirit.

2) There are some people who think our counterattack may patch up the rift between Moscow and Peiping and may induce Soviet intervention and trigger off a nuclear war. As is known, the Moscow-Peiping conflict stems principally from the Khrushchev-Mao power struggle. Their struggle is one which cannot be reconciled in the near future. With regard to whether or not our counterattack may touch off a nuclear war or induce Soviet intervention, our answer is in the negative. We base this judgment on four factors: a) Our counterattack will take place in the form of a national revolutionary war, without the participation of foreign troops. For this reason, the Russians do not have any pretext for a military intervention. They cannot possibly take the risk of getting themselves involved in a revolutionary war of the Chinese people. b) Today, Soviet Russia is fully aware of the devastating force of a nuclear war. As long as the United States maintains her nuclear supremacy, Khrushchev would not dare to trigger off a nuclear war, nor would he give Mao a helping hand in the Chinese people's revolutionary war. What took place during the Cuban crisis in October 1962 is a good example. c) World conquest is an ultimate goal of Soviet Russia. "Peaceful Coexistence" is the means to reach this goal. Soviet troops are stationed mostly in East Europe to keep the satellites in line and to cope with the NATO forces. Khrushchev will not and dare not transfer his troops to fight in Asia. For such a transfer would require the Soviet troops to wage war on two fronts. d) Our counterattack is guided by a righteous cause for freedom and against slavery. Realization of this righteous cause will not only free the enslaved people on the Chinese mainland, but will also provide the enslaved peoples with favourable conditions for liberating themselves. Under such circumstances, the Soviet troops will have to cope with the anti-Communist revolutionary forces behind the Iron Curtain. It will then be impossible for Khrushchev to come to the help of Mao.

3) There are other people who doubt our faith in ultimate victory. They say that despite the economic failure and the difficulties springing from the Khrushchev-Mao conflict, the Chinese Communists still have a superior military strength. This is not necessarily true, if one takes into account the sagging morale of Mao's poorly-equipped armed force. Lo Fuching, Chief of the "PLA General Staff," openly admitted that the Chinese Communist armed forces had lost their fighting strength. What is the use of a numerically superior military strength, if men in uniform have lost their fighting stamina? Demoralization of fighting units is a burden, not a combating strength. Let us also take into consideration the fact that such morale-sagging armed forces of Mao's regime are dispersed in large areas extending from the Taiwan Straits to South Korea, from the borders of Vietnam and Thailand to the Himalayas. Also, they need troops to suppress revolts and uprisings in all parts of the Chinese mainland. We will, therefore, be able to enjoy a definite military supremacy when the counter-offensive begins. Ours is a revolutionary war, the victory or defeat of which is determined mainly by the people's stand. As was pointed out in the September 1963 issue of the British *Intelligence Digest*, we can count not only on the enthusiastic support of our mainland compatriots but also on the defection of Chinese Communist officers and soldiers and cadres. At a given signal, they will stand on our side to help overthrow Mao's regime.

Finally, I would like to point out that the victory of our national revolutionary war will have far-reaching effects on "peace and security in Asia and in other parts of the world." Without a free China, there will be no free Asia, nor will there be a lasting world peace. Therefore, I would like to call on all freedom-loving countries and peoples of the world to take timely advantage of the Moscow-Peiping split by rendering effective moral and material aid to help us regain our lost land and remove the bondage of our compatriots at a time when Mao's regime is fast approaching its doomsday.

It is our conviction that the victory of our task of national unification is not merely a victory of the Republic of China. It is also a victory of Free Asia and the Free World, a victory of freedom over slavery, of justice over atrocity.